

Mohave County Miner.

VOL. IX.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, SEPTEMBER 5, 1891.

NO. 44.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE MOHAVE MINER.

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GEORGE AITKEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND
CONVEYANCER.
Mines examined and reported on. Maps, drawings, and sketches of property a specialty. Campbell, Mohave county, Arizona.

J. SED. DEAN, M. D.
KINGMAN, ARIZONA.

H. HARDRICH, M. D.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Atlantic & Pacific R. R.
(WESTERN DIVISION.)

TIME TABLE, NO. 30.
IN EFFECT
SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1891.

CONNECTIONS.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
No. 3.	No. 1.		No. 2.	No. 4.
1:40 a.	3:40 a.	Albuquerque	12:20 p.	3:20 p.
7:30 a.	9:30 a.	Coolidge	6:30 p.	10:30 p.
8:11 a.	10:11 a.	Wingate	6:05 p.	10:05 p.
8:25 a.	10:25 a.	Gallop	5:35 p.	9:40 p.
10:22 a.	1:05 p.	Navajo Springs	3:08 p.	11:50 p.
11:47 a.	2:42 p.	Holbrook	1:27 p.	6:03 p.
12:50 p.	4:05 p.	Winslow	12:00m.	4:50 p.
3:45 p.	7:21 p.	Flagstaff	8:59 a.	2:36 p.
5:25 p.	9:00 p.	Williams	7:25 a.	1:05 p.
7:57 p.	11:55 p.	Prescott Junction	4:15 a.	10:15 p.
9:35 p.	1:00 a.	Peach Springs	3:10 a.	8:45 a.
11:31 p.	4:49 a.	Kingman	11:31 p.	6:10 a.
1:45 a.	7:35 a.	Needles	8:39 p.	3:20 a.
3:45 a.	10:17 a.	Fenner	6:32 p.	1:31 a.
5:45 a.	3:56 p.	Daggett	1:04 p.	8:27 p.
9:15 a.	4:20 p.	Barstow	12:40 p.	8:05 d.
	7:40 p.	Mohave	9:40 a.	

ALBUQUERQUE—A. T. & S. F. R. R. for all points East and South.
PRESCOTT JUNCTION—Prescott & Arizona Central Railway for Fort Whipple and Prescott.

BARSTOW—California Southern Railway for Los Angeles, San Diego and other Southern California points.
MOHAVE—Southern Pacific for San Francisco, Sacramento and Northern California points.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

No change is made by sleeping car passengers between San Francisco and Kansas City, or San Diego, Los Angeles and Chicago.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Heretofore inaccessible to tourists, can easily be reached by taking this line, via Peach Springs, and a stage line from thence of but twenty-three miles. This Canyon is the Grandest and Most Wonderful of Nature's works.

Stop off at Flagstaff.
And hunt Deer, Bear and Wild Turkey in the magnificent pine forests of the San Francisco mountains, or visit the ancient ruins of the Cave and Cliff Dwellers.

D. B. ROBINSON, W. A. BISSELL,
Gen'l M. Mgr. Gen'l Pass. Agent
F. T. BERRY, Gen'l Agent.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.

An Act to Enforce the Attendance Upon Public Schools.

SECTION 1. Every parent, guardian or other person in the Territory of Arizona, having control or charge of a child or children, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall be required to send such child or children to a public school for a period of at least twelve weeks in each school year, at least six weeks of which shall be consecutive, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the Board of School Trustees of the school district in which such parents or guardians reside, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that the bodily or mental condition of such child or children has been such as to prevent his, her or their attendance at school, or application to study for the period required, or that such child or children are taught in a private school or at home in such branches of learning taught in primary schools, or have already acquired the ordinary branches of learning taught in the public schools; provided, in case a public school shall not be taught for the period of twelve weeks, or any part thereof, during the year, within two miles by the nearest traveled road, of the residence of any person within the school district he or she shall not be liable to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of School Trustees of each school district in the Territory, on or before the first Monday in September of each year, to furnish the Principal of each public school taught in each district, with a list of children residing in the school district between the ages of eight and fourteen years, said list to be taken from the report of the School Census Marshal.

At the beginning of each school month thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Principal of each school in such district, to report to the Board of School Trustees of such district, the names of all children attending school during the previous school month. When it shall appear, at the expiration of two school months, to the Board of School Trustees, that any parent, guardian or other person having charge or control of any child or children, shall have failed to comply with the provisions of this Act, the Board shall cause the clerk of the Board of Trustees to serve notice upon such parents, guardians or other persons; and if within ten days after service of such notice, such parent, guardian or other person shall have failed to furnish the Board of Trustees with good and sufficient reasons for non-compliance with the law, the Board shall cause demand to be made upon such parent, guardian or other person for the amount of the penalty hereinafter provided; when, if such parent, guardian or other person shall neglect or refuse to pay the same within ten days after the making of said demand, the Board shall commence proceedings in the name of the school district for the recovery of the fine hereinafter provided before any Justice of the Peace in the precinct in which said school district is located; or if there be no Justice of the Peace therein, then before the nearest Justice of the Peace in the county.

SEC. 3. Any parent, guardian or other person having control or charge of any child or children failing to comply with the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty dollars for the first offense, nor less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars for the second and each subsequent offense, besides the costs of collection.

SEC. 4. Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Board of School Trustees of any school district in this Territory that the parents, guardians or other persons having control and charge of any child or children in attendance upon the public school of said district, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, are unable to procure suitable books, stationery, etc., the same to be paid for out of the funds of said school district in the same way that other claims against the school district are now allowed and paid; provided that all books, stationery etc., purchased under the provisions of this Act shall be deemed the property of the school district, to be under the care and control of the school trustees when not in actual use.

SEC. 5. All fines collected under the provisions of this Act shall be paid into the county treasury on the account of the county school fund.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the County Superintendent of Public Schools in each county in this Territory to cause this law to be published in some newspaper in his county, if there be one, four consecutive times annually for a period of two years, the expense of such publication to be allowed and paid out of the general school fund of the county. The Board of School Trustees in each school district shall cause to be posted annually for a period of two years in three public places in their district, notices of the requirements and penalties of this Act.

SEC. 7. To give full force and effect to the provisions of this Act, Principals of schools are allowed, as a last resort, to employ corporal punishment; provided that in no case shall such punishment be inflicted within one hour from the commission of the offense, and provided further, that in no case must kicks or cuffs be employed, nor blows directed to any part of the body susceptible of injury.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1st, 1889.

This bill remained with the Governor ten days, Sundays excluded, and the Legislature having been in session during that time, became a law the second day of April, A. D., 1889.

N. O. MURPHY,
Secretary of Territory.

Indian Giant Killed.

The Piute Indians have a tradition that extends back, they know not how far into the "long ago," of an Indian of giant stature, who gave them trouble from the North. He took up his abode near Pyramid Lake, and made war on the Putes, killing many of the men. The giant was finally slain by Piute David, who crept up behind him and drove a poisoned arrow into his back, between the shoulder blades, says the Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle. Two or three of the giant's tracks and his grave are shown to this day. The tracks are near the Truckee River between Wadsworth and Pyramid Lake. They are in soft sandstone, and are still kept clear of sand and soil. Every Indian that passes the spot stoops and sweeps out any dirt that may have lodged in the big tracks. The giant's grave is not far from where the tracks are seen. The giant's grave is always kept clear of vegetation: any grass or weed seen growing upon it are pulled up by the roots. In this way the spot has always kept naked. The Indians also have a tradition of huge animals that roamed the country. They say these animals had horns, with which they were able to uproot trees. To rid themselves of these great beasts the whole Piute tribe turned out, surrounded the herd and drove them into Pyramid Lake, where all were drowned. Even now, when the lake is seen rolling about far out from the shore, the Indians point to the waves and say they are the backs of the monster beasts.

A correspondent in California writes that it is a mistake to suppose that all the asphaltum used in this country comes from Trinidad. Many miles of streets in California have been paved with asphaltum, which is also extensively used for the covering of wharf piles and the coating of iron pipe as well as woodwork of various kinds. The asphaltum referred to is found at Ventura, Cal., where the deposit is said to be practically inexhaustible.

Experience of a Modern Jonah.

The bark of Guy C. Goss, with a cargo of \$500,000 worth of tea, dropped anchor here to-day, forty-four days from Yokohama and long over due. The voyage was very rough. She has 14,575 packages of tea for Chicago. Captain William A. Mallette tells a story of one of the most remarkable occurrences since the time of Jonah, the Prophet. When fifteen days out Tom Hiskaiski, a Japanese sailor during a gale mounted to the top-sail to reef it. A sudden lurch of the vessel threw him into the sea, and he was seen suddenly to disappear. The life boat was put out, but when it was returning a whale was seen to rise to the surface. They then suspected what had become of the sailor, and the whale seemed to be in great distress. Suddenly after a violent convulsion, Hiskaiski was thrown from the whale's mouth, and the crest of a wave landed him upon the deck of the Goss. He was unconscious and badly injured. Careful nursing brought him around and he is now in a normal condition. Captain Mallette vouches for the truth of this story.—San Francisco Examiner.

"I saw two freight trains at Springer stopped by grasshoppers," says a correspondent to the Kansas City Times. "The idea that the trains are stopped by running into piles of grasshoppers is wrong. They just cover the tracks, and the passing trains kill them. The oil from them greases the rails and wheels so that the latter slip instead of revolving, therefore the stoppage of trains. The hoppers get so thick sometimes that they have to be brushed off the tracks. Sand is also spread along the rails to keep them rough and prevent the trains from slipping from grasshopper oil. It is nothing remarkable that the oil from them should stop trains. A little grease rubbed on the tracks or wheels of a locomotive will have the same effect."

Forging by rolling is a method coming rapidly into use. In one of the rolling machine manufactories in Pittsburg, Massachusetts, there is a process in successful operation for forging articles by rolling, the rolling work being done between flat bars working vertically, and having the form cut into or raised upon the face. According to a published description of this establishment and of the method in question, an extensive business is done in making track bolts by this means, the head and threads being rolled hot, and, in especial, the process of rolling threads has been worked out to a great nicety, the product being as clean and accurate, and, is alleged, the thread is much stronger than if it were cut.—Mining and Scientific Press.

The Constitutional convention will meet in Phenix one week from next Monday. The delegates chosen in May will have a great responsibility resting upon them: on the results of their labor Arizona's chances for statehood largely depend. What we want is a constitution broad and liberal as regards every enterprise undertaken for the development of Arizona. We cannot afford to be close fistled now. If this Territory is to grow into a great State, which we believe it will, private capital will have to do the work, and every inducement should be given to secure such assistance.—Graham County Bulletin.

There is a fruit vendor of the basket persuasion in the city who is evidently in love, and, judging from his efforts at poetic recitation, his fair innamorata is not of his own race. He kills the weary hours that intervene between customers in committing to memory bits of love stuff with which, perhaps, to fan the flame in the bosom of his adored. He was heard Sunday wrestling with an old familiar rhyme as follows: "Da rosa maka da red, da vila maka da blue; da shug maka da sweeta da cand; ma Carissima, sama da you!"—Birmingham (Ala.) News.

What does this mean? A fashion letter from London, describing dresses at a wedding, says: "A very tall and handsome girl wore heliotrope, evidently fresh from Paris, for the skirt was short at the back and long at the sides."

The Pin Industry.

It is flattering to our patriotism to learn that the first solid head pin, although made in England and its manufacture delayed until 1824, was the invention of an American, Lemuel W. Wright by name; and it was another ingenious American, Dr. John T. Howe, of Conn., who some eight years later, invented the first successful machine for completing solid headed pins by a single process. Marvelous, indeed, does this seem when we pause to consider that prior to the invention of this machine it required from twelve to fourteen men to complete a pin. There were as many different processes in its manufacture, each requiring to be performed separately and by a different hand. A single machine now turns out a constant stream of pins, averaging 200 a minute, all ready to be transferred into revolving barrels, where they are secured sufficiently to be plunged into an acid bath from which they emerge, bearing out the old saying, clean as a new pin. One machine performs the several duties of holding and crimping the paper sheets and sticking the pins into them, in even rows, with remarkable dexterity.—Table Talk.

The members of the Constitutional Convention will soon meet to draft a constitution for the State of Arizona. What shall it be? If like some of our laws, it better be nothing. Wyoming and Colorado both have excellent constitutions. Why not adopt one or the other. Let no mistakes be made. Politics should not enter into it. It should rise above either political party. It should be so clear and plain that a child can read and understand it. It should be made the broad basis of a conservative, careful, economical and honest administration of the affairs of the state, and one of which every member in later years can well be proud, and then Arizona can and will come to the front and her rich, varied resources will be developed, and she will be placed where nature designed her to be, in the very front of the newer states.—Yuma Sentinel.

The De Lamar mine, Idaho, is working ore which assays \$33.98 per ton, of which \$17.55 is in gold and \$16.43 in silver.—They save 86.10 per cent of the gold and 85.94 per cent of the silver. In June the mill turned out \$17,294 gold and \$19,042.27 silver. The gold is figured at \$20 per ounce and the silver at \$1 per ounce. The profits on the mine for June were \$27,036.

Robert G. Ingersoll is reported as having said that he recently had a conference with President Harrison in regard to the proposed establishment of a cable between the United States and Brazil, for the promotion of which Colonel Ingersoll is acting as attorney.

A magazine editor once received a story, in which there was not a single mark of punctuation, except an occasional period. At the bottom of the last page the author had written: "Please put in the decimal points to suit."

An electric light company at Concord, N. H., instead of throwing away the residuum sticks of carbon from arc lamps, pieces them together and forms new carbon about eight inches long, thereby effecting a decided saving.

French doctors are reported to have discovered that the essence of cinnamon when sprinkled in the room of typhoid patients kills the bacteria within twelve hours, and prevents the disease from spreading.

For stopping the freezing of exhaust pipes of engines or pumps a pump boy suggested the introduction of a small jet of cold water to play upon the exhaust. The plan was acted upon and worked admirably.

It is stated that the electric motor has now found employment in connection with nearly 300 branches of productive industry.

An important discovery of mica has been made near the mouth of the Porirua river, South Westland, New Zealand.